li Jochelson E-8 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

361 According to official statistics (1850), there were fifty-four families, or 300 persons (156 men, 144 women), in the Paren clans. Patkanov's enumeration (1897) is 247 persons (110 men, 137 women);[1] and, according to my own census (1901), 199 persons lived in their own settlements, 11 lived with the Itkana people, and they lost 24 in the measles epidemic of 1900. From these data we may draw the conclusion that the Paren people are also decreasing in number.

9–16. The so-called "Kamenski people" (Каменцы) live in the following settlements: Mikino (Me's-ken), Shestakovo (Le'ñleñčan), Yagach, Levati, Yarnochek, Kamenskoye (Va'ikenan), Talovka (Xes-xe'n), and Ma'meč (Russian Мамеи). They are divided officially into three clans, — First, Second, and Third Kamenskoye Clans (Первый, Второй и Третій Каменскій родъ). The Third Kamenskoye Clan is in some official documents called the "Yagach Clan" (Ягачинскій родъ), and is so registered in the census of 1897. Outside of the settlements enumerated above, three families of Kamentsi live in the Rekinniki settlement.

According to official data of 1850, the Kamentsi numbered 437 persons (242 men, 195 women), or sixty-seven families; the census of 1897 gives 431 persons (202 men, 229 women); and from my own data (1901) there were 317 persons (153 men, 164 women). According to information gathered by myself, 65 persons died of measles in 1900.

All these settlements are situated on the seashore. Shestakovo, Kamenskoye, and Talovka are at the mouths of the rivers Shestakovka (Egač), Penshina (Ma'gitkin-ve'yem), and Talovka (Xes-xe-ve'yem). All these settlements of the Kamenski people are permanent; that is, they live there summer and winter.

●166 Migration from one settlement to another occurs quite frequently, on account of change of season, requirements of the hunt, or for family reasons, 361 so that the population of the settlements is changeable. Moreover, some families of the Kamentsi have, during the summer hunting-season, summer underground houses on the seashore, outside of their permanent dwelling-places; but they have no particular names. The Kamenskoye settlement is always the most populous. To give an idea of the relative number of inhabitants in the settlements of the Kamentsi, I will give the number of people in each at the time of my census-taking.

361 Mikino had 28 inhabitants; Shestakovo, 18; Yagach,[2] 21; Yarnochek,
162 22; Levati, 24; Kamenskoye, 162; Talovka, 42; Ma'meč, 25; Rekinniki, 15.[3]

[1] Not including the 31 nomadic people (see p. 434).

[2] The village Yagach (Koryak Ega'č) is also the name of the river on which Shestakovo lies. The route between Shestakovo and Kamenskoye, leading over the Kamenski Ridge, turns away from the seashore. The villages Yagach, Yarnochek, and Levati are situated on the bold rocky shore between the mouths of Shestakovka (Ega'č) and Penshina Rivers, and therefore are not visited by travellers.

[3] See Fig. 251.

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--295 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 101, 166, 231

"These people [the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] are said to have followed their reindeer over from the mainland during a winter, in which the straits were frozen over, and to have been unable to return whence they came, there having been, since they crossed, no frost severe enough to enable them to travel on the ice. Whether this story is true or not, we are unable to say, but it was told to us in Petropavlowsk. The people themselves seemed to us to be very different from those whom we saw at Karaga. They told us that their reindeer were in the hills at a distance of one or two days' journey from the village; besides reindeer, they possessed the usual type of sledge-dogs, but we saw no trace of any other domestic animals."